REPUBLICANS WISER THAN DEMOCRATS. AN ACTUAL BEDUCTION IN THE ORDINARY EX-PENSES OF THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION DURING AND AFTER THE WAR-WHAT THE PACTS ARE WHEN THE COST OF THE REBELLION IS

ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT.

TAKEN OUT OF THE RECKONING. The following article has been prepared to show the fallacy of the time-honored Demoeratic argument of corruption and extravagance in the ordinary expenses of the National Government under Republican administrations. Expenses which were due to the Rebellion are properly eliminated in making a comparison with the period anterior to 1861. It is shown that from 1861 to 1870 the yearly per capita expenses on a gold basis were only \$2 33 against \$2 37 for the previous decade, moreover that in the nine years just passed they were only \$2 30. It is also pointed out that the cost of the Government has been largely increased since 1861 by the creation of new branches of service, all of which have added to the wealth and convenience of the people, and that in spite of these, the actual expenses per capita hate been kept below those which prevailed when the Democrats were in power. Another showing is that the losses by defalcations, etc., on each \$1,000 collected by the Government averaged for the period 1861-1875 only .57 against \$5 17 for the time previous to 1861. The documents from which these facts were derived are official.

FIGURES THAT TELL THEIR OWN STORY. A COMPARISON OF EXPENDITURES FOR EVERY DECADE SINCE 1791 WITH RESULTS WHICH DEMOCRATIC STUMP SPEAKERS SHOULD MAKE A NOTE OF.

Favorite themes with Democratic speakers and writers are what they are foud of styling " the unformer was not. paralleled extravagance and corruption" of the Resublican party in its administration of the National Government. "Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart" take up the ery on every stump, and the halis of Congress It has been denned into the ears of the people so long that it has gained a sort of currency. just as any "he well stuck to is as good as the Now the truth of these charges can be truth." tested only by comparing the expenditures of the Government for different periods with each other, and by separating, as far as practicable, the losses by defalcations of officials from the proper and necessary expenditures of each period, and comparing them with each other. It is easy enough to make the first comparison suggested, from the be-ginning of the Government down to the outbreak of the Rebellion. The following table gives a compar ative statement of the net ordinary expenses (which include all expenditures except those on account of Expenses National load and United States
7,088,641 public debt and interest) of the Government by decades. It shows (1) the average population of the United States, excluding slaves, for each decade (2) the average yearly expenditures for each decade; and (3) the average expenses per capita for each decade. It has been thought proper to eliminat the slave population, because for the purposes of taxation slaves were regarded as property only.

| Period.   | Average     | Average Yearly | Per    |
|-----------|-------------|----------------|--------|
|           | Population. | Expenditures.  | Head.  |
| 1791-1800 | 3,963,819   | \$41,403,420   | \$1 07 |
|           | 5,306,155   | 53,526,543     | 1 01   |
|           | 7,180,645   | 190,657,278    | 2 65   |
|           | 10,610,938  | 122,038,078    | 1 15   |
|           | 12,854,391  | 241,632,44     | 1 88   |
|           | 17,480,974  | 307,408,276    | 1 75   |
|           | 24,184,796  | 574,096,897    | 2 37   |

This table suggests some facts of interest. In the third decade, part of which comprised the period of the late war with Great Britain, which lasted less than two years, the yearly expenses of the Goverament increased from \$1 01 to \$2 65 per capita, or more than 162 percent. This increase was mainly due, of course, to the necessary addition to the cost of the War and Navy Departments. The Army, which numbered about 10,000 men in 1810, had been raised to about 60,000 in 1814; and the war expenditures, which were about \$2,000,000 in 1811, exceeded \$20,000,000 in 1814. The expenses of the Navy had also greatly increased. In 1811 they amounted to nearly \$2,000,000; in 1815 they were \$8,660,000. But the war created additional expense in all other departments of the Government. The "miscellaneous" expenses, which cover all expenses of the civil establishment except those on account of "Indians" and "Pensions," increased from \$2,208,029 in 1814 to \$3,835,839 in 1818, or about 73 per cent.

A comparison between the expenses of the last two decades in the above table gives some interesting results. In the former decade occurred the war with Mexico, the natural effect of which was greatly to increase the expenses of the War and Navy De partments. In the latter period the only incidents to cause a considerable increase in the expenses of those departments were the sending of a portion of our Navy to bombard official sources, and may be depended upon as Greytown, the futile campaign against the Mormons, and the use of the Army in a vain attempt to force a pro-slavery Constitution upon the people of Kan-These things do not, however, satisfactorily account for an increase of expenditures in the latter over the former decade of over 35 per cent. In 1847, when the Army numbered about 50,000 men. and was engaged in an active and expensive campaign in a hostile foreign country, it cost about \$35,000,000, or about \$700 per man. In 1858 when it numbered about 12,000 men, and the country was in a state of almost profound peace, the Army cost over \$25,000,000, or over \$2,000 per man. It should not be forgotten, however, that s censiderable part of the war expenses of 1858 and the two next succeeding years were due to the efforts that were being made by Secretary Floyd, Senator Jefferson Davis and other patriots to arm the South for its war upon the Nation.

It is found that in the period following the Mexican War, miscellaneous expenses increased in a much greater ratio that in the period which succeeded the War of 1812. In the five years which immediately followed the war with Mexico (1848-'53), miscellaneous expenses rose from \$5,650,851 to \$17,463,068, or more than 209 per cent; and in the ten years (1845-58) they in-creased from \$5,650,861 to \$26,400,016, or about \$67 per cent. The facts above given show that not alone the expenses of the military and naval service are greatly increased by a state of war, but that the expenses of every other department of the Government are likewise increased in a heavy ratio. This should be kept in mind in considering the increase of miscellaneous expenses during the last

fourteen years.

DURING THE REPRILION. In the following table are given the ordinary expenses of the Government for the period beginning July 1, 1861, and ending June 30, 1870. As the expenditures given in the preceding table are on a gold basis, those in the following table have been reduced to the same basis. The table also shows, so far as a computation can be made, the expenses caused by the Rebellion, for which the Democratic, not the Republican party, is responsible. The per capita expenses are computed on an average population of 32,817,181 for the decade :

|  | Exheumpares.    |                | Yearly     |  |
|--|-----------------|----------------|------------|--|
| 1861-1870.   | Carrency.       | Gold.          | ex., gold. |  |
| Total expenditures<br>(ordinary)                         | \$4,457,467,501 | #3,017,554,684 | 89 19      |  |
| Expenditures can'd<br>by Rebellion<br>Total net ordinary | 3,245,832,236   | 2,253,012,209  | 6 86       |  |
| expenses, less war                                       | 1,211,605,265   | 764,542,175    | 2 83       |  |

The reduction of currency to gold values has been made by multiplying the expenditures of each year by the average value of the greenback dollar, in gold, for that year. The war expenses have been deduced as follows : From the expenditures for each year under the head of "War," from 1862 to 1867, ave been deducted an amount (currency) equal to the expenditures under same head (gold) for the year ended June 30, 1861; the remainder has been harged to the Rebellion, as has also one-half of the war expenses of the year ended June 30, 1868, hesause during more than one-half of that year the bulk of the war expenses was necessarily incurred in maintaining the Army and military governments fiscal year approached 6,000,000, and the amount

in the South, to complete the work of reconstrucion. This is proved by the fact that the expenditares on account of the War Department, which amounted to \$123,246,648 (currency) for that year, dwindled to \$78,501,990 the following year. A second item which has been charged to the Rebeliion is the difference between the yearly expenditures under the head of "Navy" for the years 1862-'66, and the expenditures under the same head in the year ended June 30, 1861. The third item is the amount paid for pensions on account of military service in the Rebellion from 1864 to 1870. In each of these cases it should be observed that the yearly deduction has been made on a currency basis, while the expenditure for the year 1861 was on a gold basis. An advantage varying from 13 to 50 per cent has therefore been given to the period preceding the advent of the Republican party to power, which advantage is than enough to offset any normal growth of expenditures which might have taken place during the decade under consideration It will also be observed that no part of the expendi. tures under the head of "miscellaneous" has been charged to the Rebellion, although it has been shown that after the War of 1812 miscellaneous expenses increased 73 per cent in four years; while in the five years following the war with Mexico the same class of expenditures increased 209 per cent, and in ten years 367 per cent. It is a fact that the miscellaneous expenses for the year 1860, the last full year of Democratic control, were more than half a million dollars greater than in the year 1865, a year of Republican administration; in 1860 the amount was \$27,977,978 (gold), while in 1865 it was only \$27,335,280 (gold). In the first five years after the Rebellion, the miscellaneous expenses of the Government increased a fraction over 69 per cent. In the first five years after the Mexican War they increased 209 per cent. Again, between 1850 and 1860, that halcyon period of pro-slavery Democratic rule, miscellaneous exnenses ran up 74 per cent; from 1860 to 1870 the increase was only 65 per cent, not withstanding the fact that the latter was a war period, while the

REBELLION ITEMS.

It is plain that if from the miscellaneous expenditures from 1862 to 1870 all items chargeable to the Rebellion were deducted, the per capita expenses would be still further reduced. A mere cursory glance over the pages of the Treasury reports rests on many such items. A few may be set down here as examples :

| Pay for slaves in the Distract Expenses Eighth Census, the numerous " Gregon sample of many others | (This item, like  | \$993,406 |
|--|---|-----------|
| number of million dollar<br>publican Administration<br>legacy from its Democra                     | rs, which the Re-<br>on received as a<br>stic predecessor.)<br>June 30, 1864. | 129,977   |
| in public service<br>Expenses incident to United   |   | 2.747,000 |
|  | June 30, 1865.  | 754,390   |

979,559

| 22 | CHILENCY                                     |      |
|----|--|------|
| 9  | Year ending June 30, 1866.                   |      |
| 8  | Pay for horses, etc , lost in public service | 100  |
| я  | Expenses National loans                      | 2    |
| 3  | Expenses United States currency              | 12   |
| П  | Expenses collecting internal revenue         | 5    |
| a  | Year ending June 30, 1867.                   |      |
| 뙬  | Expenses National loans and United States    | 17.3 |
| а  | currency                                     | 1    |
| 3  | Expenses arresting assassius President Lan-  | -    |
|    | eo.u   |      |
| -  | Expenses collecting internal revenue         | 7    |

Expenses National loan.
Refunding proceeds captured and abandoned property.
Expenses coitecting internal revenue. 2.017,822 642,948

The foregoing examples are probably enough to show that the miscellaneous expenses ought to bear a large reduction on account of items chargeable to the Rebellion. Another class of items amounting altogether to some millions has been omitted from the expenses chargeable to the Rebellion. Among these items are the large sums required to restore the lighthouses on the Southern coasts, the still larger sums needed to restore the postal service in the Southern States, and the heavy expenditures made necessary by the destruction and damage of forts, arsenals and public buildings belonging to the United States, in the South. Notwithstanding all the omissions, however, it is found that the ordinary per capita expenses of the Government were reduced by the Republican party during the first ten years of its ascendancy from \$2 37 to \$2 33 a year, as compared with the last ten years of Democratic control; and from \$2 65 to \$2 33 as compared with the Democratic administrations from 1811 to 1820, when Madison and Monroe were at the head of affairs. So far, then, as the first ten years of Republican ascendancy are concerned, it is proved either that the Democratic charge of Republican extravagance is false, or that the Democratic administration were still more extravagant.

THE PAST NINE YEARS. The following statement shows the ratio of expenditures to population during the nine years ended June 30, 1879. These figures, as well as those already given, have all been obtained from

| Average population, 1870-79                            | 44,233,000                |
|--|---------------------------|
| Average yearly "net ordinary" expendi-<br>tures (gold) | 151,026,470               |
| bellion.  Average yearly expenses less war expenses    | 49,093,566<br>101,932,904 |

expenses chargeable to the Rebellion.. 82 30 The items which go to make up the sum chargeable to the Rebellien are quite numerous, and it is not necessary to give them in detail here. Some of the most important may be mentioned, as follows: 

3,461,640 ..\$49,093,566

The sum above given as chargeable to the Rebel lion is undoubtedly considerably below the real amount which should be so charged, as it is impossible to separate some of the items. For example the clerical force necessary to examine claims arising out of the war is the cause of a heavy yearly ex pense which cannot be eliminated from the regular expenses of the accounting offices of the Treasury. Incidental expenses on the same account are proportionately heavy. These and many other charges due to the Rebellion probably amount to at least \$5,000,000 a year in addition to the sum ascertained and given above. If this sum were deducted the vearly per capita expenses would be reduced, to \$2 19, which is probably very near the true figure. One of the most gratifying facts in connection with the foregoing statement is that within the last year the difference between greenbacks and gold nas disappeared in spite of the urgent efforts of the Democratic party in Congress to prevent it, by defeating the resumption of specie payments. The \$27,963,752 which were paid to pensioners in 1877 were worth only \$26,705,383 in gold; the same amount paid them this year is worth its face in gold, a clear gain to the pensioners of \$1,258.369 which they would never have enjoyed if the Democrats could have prevented it. It appears, then, from the facts given that, not withstanding the tendency to extravagance bred by a great war which sent every body to speculating who was not fighting, and in spite of an inflated, irredeemable currency which unsettled all values, the Republican party since 1861 has administered the Government more economically than the Democratic party did before

that time. NEW WORKS WITHOUT AN INCREASE OF EXPENSES But there is still something else to be taken into ecount besides the actual per capita cost of government. What does the Government do now for less money than it did twenty years ago for more money? The Post Office Department brings the Government into personal relations with more individuals than does any other branch of the public service. What facilities for communication be tween individuals does it afford now which it did not furnish in 1861, when the Republican party came into power!

First-There is the postal money order system, which was established in 1864. Although this branch of the postal service is only fifteen years old the number of money orders issued during the last

the Government perform a service which banks will not generally undertake to do. Not only is money thus sent from one part of this country to another, but the same convenience is afforded to persons who wish to send money to or receive it from Canada, Germany, Great Britain, Italy or Switzerland. This branch of the postal service has become self-sup-

Second-There is the free delivery service, established by a Republican Administration in 1863, and since extended so that it embraces about ninety cities. Last year it employed 2,275 carriers, whodehvered about 400,000,000 letters, postal cards and newspapers to the persons to whom they were addressed, and collected nearly as many more pieces of mail matter from the street letter-boxes. The cost of this service for the year was about \$1,824,000, which of course is part of the regular cost of the

Third-There is the railway mail service established in 1864. Long before that time mails were carried on rathroads, but no provision was made for their assortment and distribution, which were done at a few general distributing offices throughout the country, thus causing much delay to all correspondence. With the adoption of postal railway service all this began to be changed. Every postal railway car is a distributing post office. The railway mail service now extends over about 17,000 niles, and requires the employment of more than 2 500 clerks, route agents, etc., whose yearly salaries amounted in 1878 to more than \$2,714,000. This large amount is paid to secure the people greater facilities and speed in the transmission of their correspondence.

Fourth-The registered letter system, which became a regular division of the postal service only five years ago. Some attention was paid to this branch of the service before the war, but only in a desultory way. It was never fully methodized so as to become popular with the people, until five years ago. Last year more than \$1,000,000,000 in money was sent through the mail in registered packages. Such is the ediciency of this branch of the service that almost absolute safety is assured in the transmission of money and other valuable articles confided to its care.

Fifth-The use of postal cards was adopted in 1872. This practically reduces the postage on a very large proportion of the people's correspondence from 3 ents to 1 cent for each communication. So popular has the use of these cards become that bout 200,000,000 of them are now issued each ear, and the number has doubled within the last

It will be observed that all these additions are in e line of greater convenience, facilities and safety the people in conducting their correspondence; oat they have been secured without adding anynug to the people's taxes; and that every one of em has been brought into being and use by the epublican party. Another branch of the public service which is

recognized throughout the country by all classes of people as of great benefit and importance to them is Signal Service Bureau of the War Department. The daily weather reports are widely sought for and studied, and the result is the saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars to farmers, of millions of property to merchants and mariners, and of many lives every year. Although only a few years established the weather "probabilities" of this Bureau have so far proved their general trustworthiness that they are everywhere accepted, and no taxpayer grudges the three or four hundred thousand dollars a year ecessary to maintain and extend this beneficent service. For all that this Bureau has accomplished, and for all the good it will do for years to come when still further extended and perfected, the people are indebted to the Republican party, which established it and demonstrated its usefulness and value. Thirty years ago efforts began to be made in a haphazard way to save lives and property endangered by storms on our sea-coasts. Nothing effective was done in this direction until after the war. The Life-Saving Service was first established on a proper footing since the beginning of the present decade. The record that it has made under the Republican administration which thus made it effiment has won for it the hearty support and admiration of all our people. During the first five years of its operations the Life-Saving Service saved 3,189 lives of shipwrecked persons, and saved property to the value of \$5,254,300. The country can well afford to pay the three hundred thousand dollars a year required for this service, first made effective by the Republican party. OTHER WISE AND ENTIRELY NEW EXPENSES.

Before it came into power the Republican party stringgled vigorously against a Solid South for the law was enacted, and under its operation millions of acres of the public domain have passed into the possession of actual settlers on the payment of a mall fee. Under the impulse of this law whole States, which, under the plan of the Democratic party of keeping the land in the hands of the few. would still be sparsely settled, have been filled up with a thrifty, industrious population. Hundreds of millions have thus been added to the productive wealth of the Nation. It has cost something to do this, but the cost has been repaid an hundred fold The Pacific Railroad, opening up an empire to settlement, destroying our "internal frontier," which ent the Nation in twain, and binding the Pacific States and Territories to the Union with pands of steel, is another achievement of the Republican party. The completion of that railroad made necessary the building of many new military posts for the protection of miners and settlers, and the cost of maintaining these posts, though heavy, has been repaid over and over again by the settlement of new Territories. The development of our great mineral resources by means of systematic and thorough geological surveys and reports, as exhibited in the explorations and researches of Raymond, King. Hayden, Powell, Wheeler and others, has been the work of the Republican party. And since that party came into power every department of scientific investigation proper for the Government to undertake has been administered with a thoroughness before unknown. The administration of the Patent Office since 1861 has been placed on a basis of efficiency never before known. The reproduction of patent specifications and drawings, and the making of them accessible to all at slight expense, has stimu lated invention in an unexampled degree, and without cost to the people. The Bureau of Education, established since the war, has nationalized knowledge regarding our varied school systems, and stimulated the growth of education in many directions. The Department of Agriculture is another creation of the Republican party, and has gained enough consideration so that no party could now afford to advocate its abolition. The special investigations relating to the cotton worm and the Rocky Mountain locusts are other examples of the heed paid by the Republican party to the agricultural interests of the country. The work of the Fish Commission, though so recently begun, has already

proved its utility and value. This list of additions and improvements in the administration of National affairs since the Republican party came into power in 1861 is far from complete. But it is enough to show that the Republican party is a party of progress as well as of The people receive vastly more than they ever did under a Democratic administration, and they pay considerably less for it than they did for inferior facilities and advantages under the administration of Madison, Monroe, Pierce or Bu-

LOSSES BY "CORRUPTION."

Now a few words as to the "corruption" of the Republican as compared with the Democratic party. In 1876 an official statement was prepared from the books of the Treasury, which showed the amount of defalcations by Government officers from the organization of the Government down to June 30, 1875. This statement gave details which showed the loss on each \$1,000 collected and each \$1,000 dis ursed by each department of the Goverament. The statement also showed the percentage of defalcations during each administration, The following is a recapitulation of the statement, showing the amount of public money handled (recerpts and disbursements) by officials in each ad-

of these people's drafts was about \$85,000,000. ministration, the amount of defalcations in the THE CITY APPROPRIATIONS.

Thus, for a small fee and with absolute safety does same period and the loss on each \$1,000 handled:

|  | 20                 | Recapitalition.   |   |   |  |
|--|--------------------|---|---|---|--|
| Administration.  | Period a           | Amount involved.  | Total losses.   | Loss<br>on<br>e1,000  |  |
| Weshington, Geo. Adsms. John. Jefferson, Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Madison, James Monroe, Janues Adams, J. Q. Jackson, Andrew Van Buren, Martin Harrison, Wm. H. Tyler, John. Pois, James K Tayler, Zachary, Filmore, Millarl, Buch-man, James Lin olin A. Johnson Andrew Graut, U.S. Total | 4222424 4 4 4 4444 | \$112.560,503.67<br>90,733.611.84<br>219.072.730.30<br>568.764,095.86<br>379,3-8,274.93<br>500,488,577.20<br>500,081,747.75<br>285,327,949.02<br>244,590,156.31<br>423,913,087.43<br>432,861,676.79<br>608,257,815.91<br>937.59,830.677.74<br>938,064,744.28<br>8,174,904,904.47<br>30,295,683,903.15 | 233,411 s;<br>603,407 75<br>2,191,600 16<br>3,220,787 20<br>885,374 05<br>3,761,111 s;<br>1,565,903 25<br>1,782,851 04<br>1,814,400 46<br>2,167,982 46<br>2,059107 81<br>7,290,984 14<br>4,619,529 12<br>2,846,192 12 | 2 59<br>2 75<br>4 16<br>8 54<br>4 39<br>7 52<br>11 71<br>6 40<br>4 4 19<br>3 56<br>3 81<br>76<br>57<br>34 |  |
| Prior to June 30,  |                    | 84,719,481,157 63   | 24,441,829 32   | \$5 17  |  |

Fm July 1. 1861. to June 30, 1875 ..... 25,576,202,805 52 14,606,776 07 57 The above figures, it must be remembered, are not the result of any guess-work, nor have they been in any way "doctored." They are a simple transcript from the books of the Treasury Department. During the first two years of the present administration the receipts and disburgements amounted to \$3.354,345,040. The losses (and some part of these may yet be recovered) amounted to only \$13,253, making the loss on every \$1,000 handled about four-tenths of a cent. Democrats as well as Republians may profitably compare this loss with the \$3 81 in Mr. Buchanan's administration, or the \$4 08 m Mr. Polk's time, or the \$7 52 when Andrew Jackson was President.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

POLICEMEN AND THEIR CLUBS. NEITHER PISTOL NOR BATON TO BE TAKEN IN HAND

EXCEPT IN CASE OF NEED. sioner French's proposed rule requiring policemen to carry their clubs, when on duty, in the belt and not in their hands, was the main topic of discussion at yesterday's meeting of the Police Board. Commissioner MacLean stated his preference for a rule requiring captains to prefer charges against any officer who shall draw his pistol or use his club on a citizen except in self-defence.' Superintendent Walling was summoned to advise with the Commissioners upon the subject. His pinion was that on general principles it would be well to restrict the practice in vogue among policemen of swinging their clubs while on patroi, while the enforcement of a rule to that effect would bring about some inconvenience, from the fact that belts, which alone are strong enough to bear the heavy night-sticks, are not worn in the Summer.

An amendment was at last adopted requiring that neither pistol nor baton shall be taken in the hand of the officer except in case of need." 259 was amended to read: "Captains shall make . . who while charges against any patrolman . on duty shall draw his pistol on a citizen or use his club"; the right of the officer to use his weapons on the particular occasion to be judged of by the Board

the particular occasion to be ladged of by the Board at his trial.

On motion of Commissioner MacLean, Rule 220, which requires that captains be held strictly responsible for the preservation of the peace in their precencts, was amended by the insertion of the words "and for the cleanliness of the streets." This subsequently became the subject of much discussion in the Department. It is argued that this is virtually throwing the responsibility now resting upon Commissioner MacLean, as the head of the Street-Cleaning Department, upon the shoulders of the leaning Department, upon the shoulders of the

captains.

Commissioner MacLean presently moved that Captain Williams be assigned to duty in the Street-Cleaning Bureau, that Captain Washburn take his place in the Twenty-muth Precinct, and that Captain Hedden, at present in the Street-Cleaning Department, succeed Captain Washburn in the Twentieth. ment, succeed Captain Washburn in the Twentieth. The vote of the Republican Commissioners defeated the motion, and Mr. MacLean substituted a resolution transferring Captain Hedden to the Twenty-ninth and Captain Williams to the Street-Cleaning Bureau. This also failed, and Commissioner French stated his objection, before expressed, to transferring Captain Williams while the charges against him had not yet been tried. He had asked the District-Attorney to press his case to a speedy issue. "He may never bring it to trial," remarked Com-

"He may never bring it to frial," remarked Commissioner MacLean, dryly.

Some routine business intervened, and Commissioner Morrison, taking a position in direct opposition to Commissioner French, moved to relieve Captain Williams from the command of the Twenty-ninth Precinct until the conclusion of his trial on the indictment found against him by the Grand Jury, the senior sergeant in his precinct to be in charge meanwhile.

Commissioner Wheeler proposed to grant him leave of absence instead. Both motions were lost,

ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF ARSON. Augustus Stillmacker hves at No. 247 Tenth-ave. which is a three-story and basement brick house, the lower part being occupied by Stillmacker as a shoe store, and the upper part by several families. At a quarter past 2 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Madden discovered a fire in the store, and at once alarmed the Fire Department. Without losing time he broke open the door to the dwelling portion time he broke open the door to the dwelling portion of the house, and ran upstairs, awaking the occupants as he went. On the upper floor he met Stillmacker already dressed, who asked him what was the matter, to which the officer replied that the store was on fire. Stillmacker appeared to give no further heed to the matter, but went into his room and closed the door. The firemen soon extinguished the flames. matter, but went into his room and closed the door. The firemen soon extinguished the flames. Stillmacker, it appears, remained in his room until the fire had been extinguished, when he came down stairs, and stood looking, with apparent unconcern, into the store. An examination of the store showed that some goods had been saturated with turpentine, and that fires had been kindled in about a dezen places. Stillmacker, when asked where his family was, said that his wife and another woman went to Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, and that he was alone in the house. He said that the store belonged to Mr. Cruger, of No. 142 Bowery, and that he (Stillmacker) was managing it. At first he said the place was not insured, but subsequently stated that there was a policy of \$2,000 on the store, held by Mr. Cruger, but in what company he did not know. Stillmacker was arrested, and the matter is still under examination. know. Stillmacker was still under examination

OVER-CERTIFICATION CHECKED. President Ives, of the Stock Exchange, vesterday appointed a committee to confer with the bankers' committee in regard to reforms in the clearance of stocks. The committee, consisting of Henry Meigs, formerly president of the Exchange, Donald Mackay, of Vermilye & Co., and Henry Graves, of Maxwell & Graves, subsequently held a conference with the bankers' committee at the Bank of New-York, but no conclusions were reached.

ference with the bankers' committee at the Bank of New-York, but fio conclusions were reached. It was said by a person present at the meeting that it was the general opinion of the members of the committee that all plans thus far presented for a clearing house for stocks were impracticable.

The certification of checks was continued yesterday at the banks, but in limited amounts. At some of the banks brokers were requested early in the day to leave their notes for the sums they were likely to need through the day. It is said that these notes were placed at once to the credit of the customers of the banks. Even this course was not followed at other banks, where checks were certified as usual. In visiting the down-town banks the Examiner passed by banks which have large dealings with brokers. At these banks the practice of certifying checks was continued as usual. The volume of the business, it was said, was less yesterday by about one-fourth than it has been on many days recently. President Fry, of the Bank of New-York, said that the action of the Controller of the Currency had had a salutary effect.

SUICIDE OF AN INSURANCE AGENT.

Frederick W. Brewster, an insurance agent, residing at No. 44 Irving-place, committed suicide yesterday morning by cutting his throat. His death was reported at the Coroner's office as resulting from pneumonia. A porter in the house entered the room early in the morning, wondering why he had not come down to breakfast, and found him dead and cold. The bed-clothes were covered with blood, and a razor lay near by. The man was subject to fits of insanity.

FIF EEN OCEAN STEAMERS OVERDUE. There are no less than fifteen steamships from European ports which in ordinary Summer weather would be considered everdue, but owing to the per vailing northwest winds of the last-two weeks, the vessels cannot really be considered overdue. Among the fitteen are three parsenger stramers which by schedule should have arrived yesterday. The others are freight steamers, but they may not arrive for a day or two yet. The agents say there is as yet no cause for apprehension.

PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES FOR NEXT YEAR. CTION OF THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPOR-TIONMENT - WARM DISPUTES BETWEEN THE

MAYOR AND THE CONTROLLER. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yeserday passed the provisional estimates for the various departments of the City Government for 1880. Mayor Cooper and Controller Kelly engaged n many lively controversies. The Mayor failed to get the estimate for the Financial Department reneed. He charged the Building Department with being corruptly managed. There is a large increase the budget as passed for 1880 compared with that for 1879. The total amount allowed for 1880 s \$29,292,07213, a reduction of \$1,255,39394 from the total amount asked for by the departments.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Mayor Cooper, Controller Kelly, President Mott, of the Board of Aldermen, and President Wheeler, of the Tax Department, constituting the Board of Est mate and Apportionment, met yesterday to consider the estimates of the various city departments for 1880. The first estimate was that of the Aldermen. The Mayor moved to reduce the amount for clerks and offi-cers from \$18,000 to \$15,000. After some discussion the appropriation was made \$16,000.

The Financial Department, the Mayor said, had in ereased its salaries over those of 1878. The appropria-tion was \$225,000 in 1878, and \$250,000 in 1879.

"We should know know more about this than you do," aid Controller Kelly. " We ought to knew the amount of money we want to run the department, and we know perfectly well we cannot run it for less than we have

"That is what every department says," said the

"The salaries need only to be examined to see that

they are not high," said the Controller. "It was managed for less in 1878," said the Mayor. "Yes," replied the Controller, "that amount was ap propriated, but we had to ask an additional appropria-

tion to close up the husiness of the year." The Mayor afterward moved that all solaries in he Finance Department be consolidated, an the amount appropriated for that purpose be \$162,000, saying: "This is the only department of the city toye: nment that has not been cut down in salaries. I do

not see why this should be so."

"We know all about our department," said Mr. Kelly,
"and we known it cannot be run on less money."
"I think you can run it on less," and the Mayor,
"You probably know more about it than I do," replied Mr. Kelly, insignantly, "but I don't think you do."

you do."

Mr. Kelly, in the course of the discussion, said: "We have reduced the city debt in three years by \$8,400,000." #88,400,000."
"I don't think the Finance Department had much to do with that," said the Mayor.
"But it had a great deal to do with it." replied the "Isn't it true," retorted the Mayor, "that the saving

"Isn't it true," referred the Mayor, and, the same treat the operations of the State tax fully equal the amount of the reduction in the State tax fully equal the amount of the reduction in the city debt?"

"There are a creat many things," said Mr. Kelly, "that you probably know nothing about, but we know about them because it is our business to know them. We aid in every way we can the taxpayers. You have probably taken the advice of people who are actuated more by malice and prejudice than they are in the interests of the city." This was taken by those present as a bit at ex-Controller Green.

there is of the city." This was taken by those present as a lit at ex-Controller Green.
"I don't think that is true," said the Mayor. "It is my business to know all about every department. I move to make the appropriation for salaries \$162,000." The motion was host, President Mott and the Mayor voting in the affirmative, and Controller Kelly and President Wheeler in the negative.

The Mayor afterward wanted the salary of W. A. Boyd, Corporation Attorney, reduced from \$6,000 to \$5,000. Me said he did not think a very high order of legal ability was required to conduct that bureau. Mr. Kelly asked what justice there was in sheding out this official; and added; "Mr. Boyd is one of the nest care inl officers in the employ of the city, and—"
"I make no charge against him," interrupted the Mayor." I am simply considering the value of the services he performs."

The Mayor's motion to reduce the salary to \$5,000.

Mayor. "I am simply considering the value of the ser-vices he performs."

The Mayor's motion to reduce the salary to \$5,000

The Department of Public Works was then taken up, and considerable discussion followed. The appropriation for the immittenance of the boulevards, roads and avenues led to the remark by Mr. Kelly that coning gravel was not used in repairing those roads.
"I suppose that is the fault of the contractors," said Mr. Mott.
"It is not done by contract, but by days' work," replied Mr. Kelly.

replied Mr. Keily.

"Is the Controller, opposed to doing the work by days' labor I" asked the Mayor.

"I am not on the witness stand," rejoined Mr. Kelly indignantly, "and I am not before a Congressional committee."

"Do you object to the days'-work system I" asked the

Mayor. "You are pretty sharp," said Mr, Kelly, "You must

"You are prefty sharp," said Mr, Keily. "You must be a politician."

"I can't claim to be as much of a politician as you are." retorted the Mayor.

"I guess we are both in that line at present," rejoined Mr. Keily.

The appropriation was reduced to \$44,000. The estimate for repaving the streets was cut down on the Controller's motion from \$500,000 to \$300,000.

The estimate for the repair and renewal of pipes was cut down on motion of Controller Keily, who said he thought there was a great deal of wastefulness in that account.

lost.

"Call the yeas and nays on my motion," said Mr.
Morrison.

"That," retorted Commissioner French, rising, with a motion to adjourn, "is hardly necessary. Call it no for Mr. Wheeler and me, and aye for these two gentlemen," pointing to Messrs. MacLean and Morrison.

"That," retorted Commissioner French, rising, with a motion to adjourn, "is hardly necessary. Call it no for Mr. Wheeler and me, and aye for these two gentlemen," pointing to Messrs. MacLean and Morrison.

"The department is now run in the interests of policy." Tam satisfies a consequence of the satisfies and if my hands were not tied up by the decisions of the Courts I would long ago have preferred charges against Superiotendent Dudley. I have sent a nomination to the Board of Addermen, but that is all I can do. Controller Kelly thought the Mayor did Mr. Dudley an injustice, and moved to make the appropriation 871,000, the same as hast veat. Both motions were lost with the usual tie voic. The Mayor then moved for \$62,000 and \$55,000, but both motions were lost.

usual tie voic. The Mayor then moved for \$62,000 and \$55,000, but both motions were lost.

Mayor Cooper-Mr. Dudley ran his department in the Mayor Cooper-Mr. Dudley ran his department in the Inter in the interest of members of the Legislature, and in the Summer in the interest of Aldermen, to keep his place. He has discharged most of his skilled labor to give places to messengers and cierks.

Controller Keliy-I guess the Mayor is mad about

omething.
The appropriation was fixed, on motion of Mr. Mott,
12 845.080. at \$65,000.

President Mott and President Wheeler voted to reduce the estimate of the Board of Education \$100,000. This was lost, the Mayor and Controller voting against it. The estimate was then adopted as sent by the Board of Education. After further discussion, the Board adjourned at a late hour.

The provisional budget was adopted, as follows:

| Orgecta.                  | Appropriations<br>for 1879. | Department<br>Estimates for<br>1880. | Amounts al-<br>lowed for 1880 |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Com'n Council             | \$118,250 00                | \$108,250 00                         | \$106,450.00                  |
| Mayor's Office            | 46,000 00                   | 42,000 00                            | 42,000 00                     |
| Dep't of Fin'nce          | 252,500 00                  | 252,500 00                           | 251,000 00                    |
| State taxes               | 3,751.062 19                | 3,571,322 91                         | 251,000 00<br>3,571,322 91    |
| Int. City Debt            | 8,790,153 84                | 8,459,319 51                         | 8,459,319 51                  |
| Redempt'n City            |                             |                                      | -,,                           |
| debt                      | 1.164.446 30                | 170,38+31                            | 170,889 31                    |
| Armories                  | 62,250 00                   | 62,700 00                            | 62,700 00                     |
| Rents                     | 61,200 00                   | 55,450 00                            | 55,450 00                     |
| Judgments and             |                             | HAND THE COLUMN                      |                               |
| claims                    | 450,000 00                  | 500,000 60                           | 500,000 00                    |
| Dep't l'ub. W'ka          | 1,748,360 00                | 2,344,500 00                         | 2,035,600 00                  |
| Law Departm't.            | 155,500 00                  | 155,700 00                           | 161,700 00                    |
| Dep't Pub. P'ks.          | 479,000.00                  | 759.0 0 00                           | 461,500 00                    |
| Dep't Buildings           | 71,500 00                   | 120,000 00                           | 65,000 00                     |
| Dep't Pub, Char.          |                             | V01=88 - V8 U1                       |                               |
| and Correct'n.            | 1,257,000 00                | 1,357,653 34                         | 1,204,183 34                  |
| Health Dep't              | 190,000 00                  | 270,904 00                           | 236,000 00                    |
| Police Dep't              | 4,048,100 00                | 4,413,270 00                         | 3,988,040 00                  |
| Fire Dep't                | 1,2-4,970 00                | 1,333,860 00                         | 1,802,670 00                  |
| Dep't of Taxes.           | 107,900 00                  | 107,400 00                           | 107,400 00                    |
| Brd Education.            | 3,400,600 00                | 3,558,200 00                         | 3,500,000 00                  |
| Col'ge City N.Y.          | 140,000 00                  | 140,000 00                           | 140,000 00                    |
| Adv., print, etc.         |                             | 160.700 00                           | 143,200 00                    |
| Sal. City Courts          | 329,800 00                  | 338.400 00                           | 327.800 00                    |
| sal. Judiciary            | 865.484.87                  | 869,245 50                           | 865,560 00                    |
| Coroner's fees            |                             | 46.00 ± 00                           | 48,000 00                     |
| Sheriff's fees            |                             | 40,000 00                            | 40,000 00                     |
| Election exp's            | 135,000 00                  | 154,850 00                           | 152,800 00                    |
| Asylums, Refor-           |                             | .115,080 00                          | 114,730 00                    |
| Charit bleInst            | 935,000 00                  | 1.042,792 00                         | 996,257 66                    |
| Total<br>Deduct est, amt. |                             | \$30,547,466 07                      | \$20,297,072 78               |
| Gen. Fund                 | 2,500,000 00                |                                      | 1,500,000 00                  |
|                           | \$27,747,750 20             |                                      | \$27,797,072 73               |

MRS, LOUNSBURY NOT GUILTY. A BRIEF TRIAL AT BRIDGEPORT WHICH ENDS IN AN

ACQUITTAL BECAUSE OF INSANITY. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 31 .- The trial of Mrs. Mary E. Lounsbury for the murder of her husband, the Rev. Dexter L. Lounsbury, at Stratford, on September 24, was begun in the Superior Court this morning selore Judges Martin and Cuiver. The State was repre ented by State-Attorney Olmstead and City-Attorney Chamberials, and the defence by Goodwin Stodard.

Mrs. Lounsbury came into Court leaning upon the arm

of a relative, and reclined during the session of the Court upon a louage placed near her counsel. She was dressed in deep mourning, with a long widow's vell drawn over her features. To the indictment she pleaded. in a scarcely audible votce, "Not guilty." The jury was obtained in half at hour, only one challenge being en The morning session of the Court was occupied in tak-

ing the testimony of Mary Cummings, a servant; Annie May Louisbury, eleven years old; Mrs. Loraud Portor; and Drs. A. S. Allen, C. E. Sanford and Robert Hubbard The object was to prove the facts of the silling, and to show that ladies afflicted physically in the special manner in which Mrs. Louisbury has been are liable to in anity, hysterical spasus, unconsciousness and mania.

At the afternoon session Sigle-Attorney Olmstead, Annie Louisbury, Dr. Robert Lander and Dr. P. A.

guneta, after a brief charge by Judge Culver. After a short absence, the jury rendered the verdiet "Not guilty, because meane."

acquitied on the ground of insanity they shall be sen-tuned to confinement in the insane asylum until dis-charged therefrom as cured. Tos action will probably be taken te-improve.

GENERAL WASHINGNON NEWS.

AN OUTRAGE IN MARYLAND. AN ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION, IN WHICH A NEGRO CHILD WAS KILLED, WHICH THE AUTHORITIES

REFUSE TO PUNISH. WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 .- The following facts have been gathered from sources which are believed to

be entirely trustworthy.

Dr. Philip Edelin, a leading citizen of Prince George's County, Md., lives about a dozen miles from Washington. George Edelin, an old colored man of good reputation, a cripple, formerly lived about three miles from Dr. Edelin's place, Eighteen months ago Dr. Edelin visited the house of George in the absence of the latter, and unlawfully searched it, whereupon George obtained a warrant for the dector's arrest. The warrant was served and

a time set for the trial. The evening before the trial George heard a noise outside his house, and going out was startled by secing Dr. Edelin crouched in a corner by the chimney. George plainly recognized the doctor, who was not three yards away from him. He was on the point of speaking, when the doctor, pulling his hat down over his brows, fired twice at George, who retreated into the house and shut the door. Doctor Edelin still lingered about, and finally succeeded in finding a crevice between the logs through which he fired a third shot. This shot killed George's grandchild, two years old, who tay in her mother's arms. After passing through the child's body the bullet wounded another child in the side. The murderer then mounted his horse and-fled. He was recognized by a white neighbor on the road,

The next morning two white men, one of them a constable, followed the tracks of a horse from Dr. Edelin's stable to George's house and back. The tracks were measured, and found to correspond in size and shape with the feet of the horse which the dector usually rode. The doctor was arrested, but succeeded in getting his case transferred to the court of another Justice, one Robert Brooks, whose general reputation as a magistrate is said not to be above suspicion. Magistrate Brooks promptly dismissed the case, and a few days afterward was seen hauling com from the doctor's crib.

George Edelin then brought the matter to the notice of the Grand Jury. Although several white witnesses appeared against the doctor, as well as George Edelin and the mother of the murdered child, and although the evidence was strong child, and although the evidence was strong enough to convince everybody in the neighborhood where the murder was committed that Dr. Edelin was guilty, the Grand Jury ignored the case entirely. The murder has never been investigated any further than described above, because the victim was "only a nigger."

The occurrences which have been related took place almost within sight of the dome of the Capitel, and in Maryland instead of Mississippi.

A LEGITIMATE INFLATION.

THE RECENT DEMAND FOR ADDITIONAL CASH CIR-CULATION UNPRECEDENTED- REVIVING BUSI-NESS HAVING ITS EFFECT.

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.! WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 .- During the hard times following the panic of 1873, the National Bank circulation fell off very rapidly, decreasing as much as \$50,000,000 from January 1, 1874, to January 1, 1878. From January 1, 1875, to November 1, 1877, it decreased \$30,000,000. About the beginuing of last year the tendency changed, and the circulation began gradually to grow larger. In July last, the increase became more rapid; and in September and October just closed, it has been unprecedented, reaching the enormous sum of \$7,500,000 during the two months. The increase for the year ending to-day, October 31, 1879, has

was made in the last two months. How long this movement will continue is uncertain. There is no precedent for it; and its continuance will depend altogether upon the marketable

been \$15,000,000, one-half of which it will be seen

value of money. It is a remarkable fact that most of the additional It is a remarkable fact that most of the additional bank circulation is found to have been demanded by the Eastern States, the increase in the Western States from which the cry of "more money" has come being merely nominal. The increase of the last two months was distributed as follows: New-England States, \$3,300,000; Mindle States, \$2,750,000; Southern States, \$400,000; Western States, \$850,000; Pacific States, \$200,000; total, \$7,500,000.

INTEROCEANIC CANAL.

THE VIEWS OF SENOR AROSEMENA-THE PANAMA ROUTE NOT WELL ENOUGH KNOWN TO BE EN-TITLED TO PREFERENCE OVER OTHERS IN THE SAME REGION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Colombian Minister, states that there is an emission in the report of his views on the interoceanic canal. When he said that he did not consider the surveys made of the Panama route complete enough to war-

rant the preference of that particular route to others, he added, "in the same State or Territory"; and brought up as an instance the track between the Bay of Mandigo, or San Blas, on the Atlantic Ocean. and the Bayano River, that empties into the Pacific, It is to that part of the country he referred when he remarked that although a depression of the range of mountains has not yet been found sufficiently low for the passage of a level and open canal, yet it is very possible that at a short distance to the east or to the west of the surveyed line another may be found where a canal could be dug without a tunnel. OFFICIAL GOSSIP.

NEW REAR ADMIRAL-SECRETARY EVARTS EN

ROUTE TO MOUNT VERNON-JUDGE FREEMAN'S REPORT-INSTRUCTIONS TO MINISTER KASSON. WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 .- The vacancy in the list of Rear Admirals made vacant by the retirement of Admiral Mullauy has been filled by the promotion of Commodore T. H. Stevens. His commission will date from the 27th inst. Rear Admiral Stevens is now in this city, and is at present on special duty n connection with the improvement of the harbor f Norfolk, Va.

Attorney-General Devens left here this morning or Boston.

The Secretary of State left here this morning on he United States steamer Tallapoosa to visit the birth-place of Washington preliminary to carrying out the provisions of the act of Congress directing out the provisions of the act of Congress directing him to place there a suitable monument to mark this historic spot. The Secretary was accompanied by General Sherman, Assistant Secretary Seward.

Minister Kasson has been instructed to proceed to Bucharest to recognize Roumanian independence formally, and establish diplomatic relations between Roumania and the United States. These instructions are issued in pursuance of the general policy of Secretary Evarts to faciliate and extend commercial intercourse with all foreign countries.

of Secretary Evarts to faciliate and extend commerenal intercourse with all foreign countries.

A letter was received to-day from Judge Freeman,
who was sent to Louisville to represent the Government in the suit brought against the postmaster by
the Lottery Company for detaining its mail matter.
He reports that the presiding Judge three out an
intimation that perhaps the Federal statute was
intended to apply to circulars and letters deposited
in the mails by lottery companies, rather than to
letters mailed to them. The counselfor the lottery
laid great stress upon this polat. If the case goes
against the Government, it will appeal.

WASHINGTON NOTES. Oct. 28, 1879

Mr. Bliss, United States District-Attorney at St. Louis has written to the Afforney-General here, alloging that the Controller of the Currency has impeded the porsecu-tion of the indicted officials of the National State Bank tion of the indicted officials of the National State Bank of Missouri. Upon the return of Secretary Section Controller Knox will probably reply to this statement. He will show that among the other facilities which were offered to the District-Attorney, the books of the receiver were in the possession of the District-Attorney for six menths.

The Postmaster-General has replied to Senator Anthony's letter, published recently, stating that the order declaring matter unmailable when not addressed to post offices is now better understood and is worsing web. The appointment office has directed that all cases for the esta-distance or change of names of post offices be referred to the General Superintendent of Railway Mail Service for report as to whether the name proposed is liable to be confounded with that of any other post office.

General Fairchild. United States Consul-General at Paris, calls attention to the fact that the exports to the United States from France are continually and rapidly

Jeweit, of New-Haven, testefied.

The case was then submitted to the jury without argument, after a brief charge by Judge Culver. After a short observe, the jury rendered the verdict "Not guilty, because means."

Connecticut law provides that when prisoners are